Fortunately, the explorers who have been

they have succeeded in reaching places o

who have given to themselves the title of Anti-

Imperialists are endeavoring to make some

capital out of the fact that, as they declare, Mr.

go so far as to vote for WILLIAM J. BRYAN be-

cause of his exceeding abhorrence of the Repub-

But the truth is that Mr. ANSON PHELPS

STORES is neither a recent opponent of the

present Administration nor a recent friend of

WILLIAM J. BRYAN. He has always been a free

trader and a "bimetallist" of the extreme vari-

my to business peace and a social disturber,

ety. So far from regarding Mr. BRYAN as an

he is fond of referring to the Democratic candi-

date as a man of "noble face" and of high

principle and courage; and he admits that he

would have voted for Mr. BRYAN at the last elec-

The famous interview in Wall street between

the Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE and the Hon

JAMES D. RICHARDSON, wherein Mr. RICHARD

been "selected," has its appropriate sequel in

the appearance of Mr. CARLISLE as President

of the Lawyers' Sound Money Campaign Club,

an organization which will do all it can to resist

BRYAN'S TALK SPURS FILIPINOS ON.

What a Returned American Soldler Says o

Things in the Philippines.

Ross I. Barton, late first sergeant of Con

pany G. Forty-seventh United States Infantry

has returned to this city from the Philippines

Sergt. Barton is living at 17 East Eighty-nint)

street. His right arm is paralyzed as a result

of a bullet wound received in a fight at Legaspi

caused him to be mentioned for a medal of

honor. Sergt. Barton was one of the mer

besieged in the church at Albay for eighteen

days. He in common with almost every American soldier who has returned from the Philippines has decided views about William Jenning Bryan's attitude on the Philippines and the

CARNEGIE'S OFFER.

Erection of a Labor Lyceum.

PATERSON, Sept. 30 -Andrew Carnegie has

fered to double any sum that the working

people of this city can raise for the erection of a

BRYAN OR M'KINLEY?

Several Distinguished Americans Define Their

Position.

From the North American Review for October.

most powerful force in Mr. Bryan's counsel at the

South will be Mr. Tillman, the rising young leader of

the powerful Democracy of that section, as in New

York it will be Richard Croker, who has been faithful

to Mr. Bryan and to his principles from the begin

State. There are twenty million human beings, whose

rights as freemen are at stake-ten million at home

and ten million abroad. Will you consent to put your heel on the ten million at home, and, standing

on their prostrate liberties, proclaim liberty to the nations of the world? You believe Mabini and

Aguinaldo fit for self-government. So do I. You

believe that Booker Washington is fit for

self-government. So do I. Shall we-as Mr. Bryan

SENATOR PLATT -A vote for Bryan is a vote to

haul down the gold standard and hoist the white flag:

to sail out of the path of international prosperity int

the dead waters of isolation; to call down the noblest

MR. CARNEGIE -Mr. Bryan would bring upon his

dermining our courts of law. President McKinley's

policy only requires our soldiers to shoot down men

abroad gu ity of the crime of fighting and dying for their country's independence. Class once arrayed

arainst class at home, all is lost; restoration of peace

and order could only come in a far distant future;

whereas the employment of our forces in suppressing

Filipinos abroad must be a matter of to-day only, for

it is incredible that the people will tolerate this waste of men and money much longer. The writer believes

that the end of it is near; but, even if he were mis-

taken, and it were left for the Opposition at a subse-

quent election to drive his party from power in Con

gress and restore the true policy by refusing to main-

tain the present huge standing army necessary for

the purpose, he sees clearly and beyond doubt that

his duty as a citizen is to support the nominee of the

Republican party in the present contest, as being that

party which alone can preserve the country

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the

ampaign of '96 Mr. Bryan won admiration by the

courageous manner in which he advocated the prin

ciples set forth in his platform; but the Bryan of to-day is quite a different person. He dominated the

Kansas City Convention so completely that although

as shown by the reports published in the papers at

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Can you add

the name of Oregon Stem of Altoona to your list of

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Pub-

lic Over is toying with the latchstring. Is there room? H. H. ATHERTON, Jr. E. SAUGUS, Mass., Sept. 24.

J. C. FABER.

aspirations of patriotism and to proclaim our country

a coward and a shirk in the family of national

hag over the head of Aguinaldo with the other?

the Trusts?

ning, and who is the political despot of the Empire

SENATOR HOAR -If you elect Mr. Bryan, the one

Everywhere we went, "Sergt, Barton de

on Jan. 23, and his bravery in this battle h

tion if he had voted at all.

Bryanism and defeat BRYAN.

lican policy concerning our new territories.

ANSON PHELPS STOKES feels himself obliged to

alone by foreigners.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1900.

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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all eases send stamps for that purpose.

The Proof That Bryan Wants to Upset Our Federal Judicial System. Do the people understand that part of

the programme of Bryanism is the overthrow of the Federal courts as they are now constituted, and the substitution of an elective Judiciary, holding office for limited terms and chosen by popular vote?

The lapse of four years has cast something of the haze of distance over Mr. BRYAN'S radical and revolutionary notions on this subject. Some of his more conservative apologists are even seeking to create the impression that what BRYAN has said in the past against life tenures did not apply to the Justices on the bench of the Supreme but the general idea of permanent tenure in the civil service, which is another and a widely differ nt question.

This is pure humbug. Mr. BRYAN has committed himself squarely and without reserve to the doctrine that the Federal Judiciary, including the Justices of the Supreme Court, should be elected by the people, and subject at stated intervals to removal by popular vote.

In June, 1896, just before his own nomination for President by the Chicago Convention, but after the Supreme Court's decision that the Cleveland-Wilson Income Tax Federal Courts had played their righteous part in the enforcement of law during the Illinois disturbances of 1894, Mr. BRYAN printed in a college periodical called the Nebraska Literary Magazine an article beginning with these words:

" It is the duty of every good citizen to endeavo to make the Government as perfect as possible, both in its machinery and in its administration. I beg to suggest a few changes which, in my judgment, might be made with advantage to the people.

Having disposed of the Executive and Legislative departments of the Government, Mr. BRYAN went on to say:

" AS TO THE JUDICIARY " The present method of selecting Federal Judges

is wrong. Nearly all the States elect the Judges who preside over State courts and find no difficulty in securing competent officials. When a Judge is elected for a limited term he can be reflected if his conduct is such as to merit it; but a Judge appointed for life can only with great difficulty be deposed, no matter how unsatisfactory he may prove. A President, who generally appoints upon the recommendation of a few members of the dominant party, cannot choose as intelligently as the people themselves, and the power to depose by a refusal to reflect is an essen tial restraint even upon a Judge. All human beings, to a greater or less extent, acquire a certain blas from association and environment, and on the great ques tions which divide society that bias unconsciously influences the mind of the Judge. Life positions are apt to breed indifference in the public servant, no matter in what position he is placed."

This leaves no doubt as to what Mr. BRYAN thought and meant. He would this ardent revolutionist and disciple of ALTGELD in progressive socialism to pretend that BRYAN'S hostility to life tenures of office is inspired solely by a reasonable solicitude concerning the danger of stagnation and oxidization in the subordinate

A Question of Army Reorganization.

The preparation of the Army bill that will be introduced into Congress when it meets in December involves more than the matter of the reorganization of the staff and the increase of the line. It involves also the important question: What shall be done with the field officers of the Volunteer regiments? and, almost as a corollary to this, the further question, How are the Parnellites and Parnellites, and Mr. Par-Regular and Volunteer negro officers to be treated?

In the service of the United States twenty-five Volunteer regiments, all but one Eleventh Cavalry. Most of the field officers of these regiments-the Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors—are officers of the line of the Regular army, holding Volunteer commissions higher than their line commissions. In the Philippines and in other parts of our dominions are upward of two hundred and fifty Generals and staff officers of the Volunteer army, those of them who hold commissions in is to cease to exist, and the Regular army while, on the other hand, the Nationalists. is to be reduced by nearly two-thirds? although still divided, captured eighty-Some of the general officers of Volunteers two seats, of which eleven went to the may be provided for: it is hardly probable Parnellites. This retention of strength that Gen. LEONARD WOOD, for example, was the more remarkable because by this will return to his duty as a Captain and As- time the Anti-Parnellites themselves had sistant Surgeon in the army; but are all been split into two groups, the one headed sped the bullet into Lawron's breast. the Volunteers who belong to the army to by Mr. JOHN DILLON, and the other by

Among the field officers of the Volunteer regiments in the Philippines, there are six the last appeal to the electors repeated Majors and fifteen Captains serving as Col- attempts were made to reunite the Irish onels. Twenty Captains and two First Lieu- party, but they all failed until the contenants are Lieutenant-Colonels. Twentyone Captains, twenty-nine First and two solidation by the appearance of a new Second Lieutenants are Majors. Two of the unifying force, the United Irish League, Brigadier-Generals are Captains in the Reg- | which, under the headship of Mr. WILLIAM ular army. Shall these Colonels, who have directed twelve hundred men for two years, work that in the later seventies was ac go back to command skeleton companies? Are the First and Second Lieutenants who new association has established branches have been leading battalions in battle to go back to plateons, and get their companies | the pressure which it has been able to exert when their Captains are absent? But if upon the Nationalist members, caused they are not to resume their former rank, them at the beginning of the last session what is to be done with those Regular offi- of Parliament to renounce their factional cers, who for one reason or another have organizations and to act once more as a been doing their duty in the "rank to which

it has pleased GoD to assign them?" regiments are composed of negroes, with should be effaced, and that the Irish upwhite field officers, but with line and staff | holders of Home Rule should be known officers negroes. One negro line officer has as Nationalists only. If this agreement been promoted to be Major-perhaps more shall be kept-and nothing threatens it than one. He, however, was appointed except the unfriendliness evinced by Mr. from civil life, and presumably will return | WILLIAM O'BRIEN toward Mr. TIMOTHY

again to the ranks? In the army to-day there are four negro Chaplains with the rank of Captain, and one negro First Lieutenant. Because of their color these officers are not treated except officially in the manner to which their rank entitles them. On the transports the negro Chaplains had separate messes, one service. It is of no use to find fault with this state of affairs, it exists and will exist. army; to draw a color line by law? The line thus drawn would be far fairer for the negroes than the present condition, under which negro officers gain the respect of neither white soldiers nor black.

It will be seen that the question of army reorganization is thus sufficiently complicated. As the time for passing a bill is short, barely three months, it will be necessary for the War Department's bill to be prepared early and discussed and considered promptly, that justice may be done to the people of the United States as well as to and Volunteer.

Tillman on the Fourteenth Amendment.

Senator TILLMAN is so frank in his defence of the suppression of negro suffrage at the South, and the government of the Court, but merely to clerks in the executive | black citizen without his consent, that we departments; that it is not the stability of are somewhat surprised to find him whining the Federal bench which BRYAN attacks, a protest against the inevitably consequent reduction of Southern representation in Congress and the electoral vote. The South Carolina statesman says, in an article in the North American Review for October:

Republican leaders do not longer dare to call int estion the 1 stice and necessity of limiting the negro suffrage in the South. They only propose selfishly to take advantage of the provision of the Fourteenth Amendment, which gives Congress the right to cut down representation in the Electoral College of any State which has denied suffrage to any of its cit zens'

The provision of the Fourteenth Amendment is here misstated by Mr. TILLMAN It does not give to Congress a "right" which law was unconstitutional, and after the may either be taken advantage of selfishly or be magnanimously waived. It prescribes and imposes a duty:

"But when the right to vote at any election for the Executive and Judicial officers of a State or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebelion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein SHALL be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

This "shall" is imperative.

So flagrant a misrepresentation of the plain language of the Fourteenth Amendment deprives of further interest Senator TILLMAN's discussion in the North American of the difference between governing Fillpinos without the consent of the governed. and governing American citizens of African descent without the consent of the governed.

The Prospects of the Irish Nationalist Party.

Although the British Liberals will enter into the coming contest at the ballot box in a state of almost hopeless disorganization, there is another section of the Opposition which seems likely to be more nearly like to destroy life tenure in the Federal | The breach in the Irish Nationalist ranks, | that you are on record as lauding and upcourts and throw the Judiciary into national which was caused by the deposition of holding the course of Jepperson in what Mr. PARNELL from the leadership, is now he called "shutting up the Constitution Home Rulers should recover the Irish seats | eighteen months ago: lost at the last general election.

in Ireland and one in England, namely, that for the Sootland division of Liverpool. In June of the following year the first Home Rule bill introduced by Mr. GLADSTONE was defeated and Parliament was dissolved, but in the ensuing contest at the ballot box the strength of the Nationalists was naturally undiminished. Before the next appeal to the constituencies the Home Rule party had been divided into Anti-NELL had died. There is now but little doubt that, had Mr. PARNELL lived, and had he not been unfortunately connected stationed in the Philippine Islands, are with the O'Shea divorce case, the majority secured by Mr. GLADSTONE in 1892 would of them infantry, the exception being the have been 100 instead of 40. In that event the House of Lords might have shrunk from throwing out the second Home Rule bill, and, had it ventured upon such a course, it probably would have been rebuked by the electors. As it was, while the Liberals in 1892 lost in Great Britain many seats which under more auspicious circumstances they might have won, the Irish Nationalists, notwithstanding their intestine quarrel, lost but five, the Antithe army enjoying for the moment higher | Parnellites returning seventy-two Memrank than their permanent rank. All of bers of Parliament, and the Parnellites. these officers have distinguished themselves | nine. At the last general election in 1895 more or less. Are they all to return to the Liberals sustained a tremendous detheir proper rank on June 30, when feat, returning to the House of Commons under the present law the Volunteer army only 177 members against 411 Unionists.

Mr. TIMOTHY HEALY. During the years immediately following ditions were made more favorable to con-O'BRIEN, has undertaken to perform the complished by the Land League. This in almost every election district, and, by compact and harmonious party. It was agreed that henceforth the distinction The Forty-eighth and the Forty-ninth between Parnellite and Anti-Parnellite

lant regiments are still in the Regular ser- the four seats which they captured in 1895 | familiarity with a race that prefers to be let vice as enlisted men. Are they to go back | and 1896, but which have been since wrested from them by the Unionists.

Considerable changes have occurred among the leaders of the Irish Nationalists during the last ten years. To say nothing of the loss of Mr. PARNELL, which was, as events have shown, irreparable, Mr. SEXTON, who had gained distinction as the most effective Parliamentary speaker person to the mess; and the negro Lieutenant | in the Irish ranks, and would have been has not been with his regiment on active | the first Irish Chancellor of the Exchequer had his country acquired an autonomous Government, has retired from public What is the remedy? To appoint no life. Mr. JUSTIN McCARTHY, also a veteran more negroes to commissioned office in the | Home Ruler, has announced his intention not to seek a reelection. Mr. JOHN E. REDMOND, Mr. JOHN DILLON, Mr. TIMOTHY HEALY and Mr. T. P. O'CONNOR are still conspicuous, however, and we presume that Mr. WILLIAM O'BRIEN will now return to Parliament. There will thus be no lack of men qualified by experience and ability to apply the eighty-six votes, which the reunited party should dispose of, to the furtherance of Ireland's unquenchable desire for local independence. Unluckily for them, the Nationalists have no chance of securing the balance of power in the next the officers and men of the army, Regular | House of Commons, as they did in the body which was chosen in December, 1885. They can only hold themselves together and bide their time, which is sure to come.

The colossal majority upon which the Unionists are counting may be expected to stiffen the resistance of their reactionary element to any drastic reforms. In that event Great Britain is likely to become heartily sick of the present Administration before six years shall have elapsed, and it is even possible that the Unionists may be rent asunder, should the old-fashioned Conservatives insist upon giving Colonial food products a preference in the markets of the United Kingdom. Then Mr. CHAMBER-LAIN and his followers would remember that they were Radicals and Free Traders before they became Unionists, and the cry would go up among them: "To your tents, O Israel!"

Yet Another Twist.

The Democratic nominee for Governor of this State has ventured to add another member to the series of falsifications and deceptions uttered by him in his effort to explain his position as a candidate for public office, on a platform which is in choice of electors for President and Vice President of thorough opposition to his own public the United States, Representatives in Congress, the and private opinions expressed previously to his candidacy. Having successively declared that he had not been quoted correctly on the subject of expansion, that he would produce a stenographic copy of his Amherst dinner speech from the records at his home in Elmira, that no original report of his Amherst dinner speech was ever made, and then that the speech was an impromptu one and was not prepared in advance after all, Mr. STANCHFIELD now seeks to re-define and to hedge his imperialist speeches of last year so as to square himself with his party platform. He said at Mount Morris on Friday night:

" Imperialism means the taking of land whose people are not desirous of coming to us and attaching them to us, and ruling over them by a colonial system-For this Democracy does not stand, and upon this difference in principle we are going to the people. "Let us not be inflated with success and rendered

callous by a century of advance the like of which history does not record, or mar the announcement of the new century with our approval of a national policy out of harmony with our old-time principles."

Better try again, Mr. STANCHFIELD. This attempt is a failure. You may think people in the country districts do not read the newspapers, but neither those people unified than it has been for many years. nor any other voters in this State forget believed to have been repaired, and, if in order to accomplish the Louisiana purthis belief shall prove well founded, the chase, and that you said this in New York

WeFare an aggressive, combative people. W. eral election held in December, 1885, the are by their industry and indomitable perseverance Irish Nationalists carried eighty-five seats | the chosen ones to sway the affairs of men. The war with Spain, begun in the name of humanity waged to redress the wrongs of centuries inflicted upon a people at the doorway of our Southern Gulf, has resulted in the glorious triumph of civilization. To the legitimate fruits of that victory we are entitled by law, both human and divine. There must be neither hesitation nor faltering until those lands that are of right a part of our Union are fastened to us in

> It might as well be stated once and for all, that Mr. STANCHFIELD's course in this entire matter shows him to be a thoroughly insincere individual. STANCHFIELD as Governor would be a disgrace.

Sixto Lopez. It appears that there has been a difference of opinion among the Boston and Brookline Tagals as to the political expediency of putting the Hon. SIXTO LOPEZ on the stump for BRYAN. Some of the American Aguinaldists, uncompromising souls, have urged that the bold course was the right course to take. Others have preferred to keep Sixto as much as possible out of sight, physically speaking, and to persuade him to devote his talents and zeal to the service of BRYAN in the back office of the literary bureau rather than in the fierce glare of the footlights.

Mr. FISKE WARREN, who came on from Boston to meet the Hon. SIXTO LOPEZ at the Cunard dock, was reported yesterday as saying: "I will try to make him feel at home in this country.'

As Aguinaldo's personal friend and confidential adviser, SIXTO LOPEZ will be an important personage in Bryanite councils. His arrival from England has been awaited eagerly by all those who love the men who

How are the explorers faring in the Chinese of a party of missionaries who escaped north ward across the Gobi waste and finally reached Russian civilization. They were badly used by the Mongolians they met, for the news of the revolt of the Boxers and the uprising in Pekin had preceded them. The last word that came from the Russian explorers KosLov and Kasnakov was written in the Gobi waste in March. Among the other European travellers in China's vast domain is Dr. Sven Hedin, who on May 15 was at Lob-nor, having spent the preceding ten days in exploring this mysterious lake and tracing the great changes in its shore line that have occurred in the past century. Heintended to spend the summer in this part of Asia and, next winter, to cross Tibet from north to south, a region that is never friendly to the whites and is particularly hostile when China, the suzerain of Tibet, is in trouble with the Western world. Travellers in the outlying parts of the Chinese Empire have always observed that stories of big events in China lose nothing while being carried along the caravan routes through the vast pasture lands and over the mountains to settlements as far away from Pekin as New York is from Denver. Reports of doings near the Yellow Sea become startling indeed by the time they reach Kashgar or Lhaesa. By this time the western nomads and the traders in the to civil life when his term of service is HEALY—there seems to be no reason why met the European nations single-handed and ended. But fifteen officers of these two gal- the Irish Home Rulers should not regain given them a terrible drubbing for undue

BRYAN HELPED OUT.

What He Said in His Letters of Acceptance and What He Might Have Said.

working this year in Chinese territory are well armed, and the fidelity of their followers is TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Here are undoubted. There is good reason to hope that, some extracts from W. J. Bryan's two letters though their work may have been interrupted, accepting nominations to the Presidency and some logical additions to his statements, which he did not make, but which he might have made with propriety, for they are legitimate conclu-That small and misguided class of our citizens sions to his assertions:

"The will of the President has been the only law in the Philippine Islands wherever the American authority extends." And my principal fear now is that our Constitutional Rights and local self-government may be forced upon these unfortunate and struggling people at the point of the bayonet, in spite of my present political necessities and the desperate resistance of my client in the Philippines.

"The platform reiterates the demand contained in the Chicago platform for an American financial system made by the American people for themselves." We should return to the Democratic simplicity of our fathers, for whom a oonskin currency was a good enough medium of exchange.

"A corporation is not organized for political purposes and should be compelled to confine itself to the business described in its charter. No. I do not mean Tammany Hall,

"The rehabilitation of the merchant marine son informed Mr. CARLISLE that his name had laudable in itself, is made the pretext for expenditure of public money for the benefit of large shipowners and in the interests of a transportation monopoly." If my policy is approved by my election to the Presidency, we will not require any merchant marine, since our trade will be confined to ourselves on the bimetallic

"By inadvertence the income tax plank agree ipon by the Resolutions Committee was omitted from the platform as read and adopted." It was also omitted, for some reason we cannot now quite understand, from the Democratic platform in the sixties. A united Democracy at that time denounced the income tax as a viclous, inquisitorial and altogether abominable law, the product of a despotic, tyrannical, imperialistic Republican power centralized at Washington. Funny crowd, those old-time Democrats; but, happily, they are pretty much all dead now.

"I believe that we are now in a better position to wage a successful contest against Imperialism than we would have been had the treaty been rejected." It was for this purpose I gave my full influence to its ratification. It was thus I created the issue, the paramount issue, of Imperialism. If I had not succeeded in securing the annexation of the Philippines there would have been no Imperialism, and I would have been denied the pleasure of handing the Islands over to my dear sir and brother Aguinaldo.

"The platform renews the demand for arbitration between corporations and their employees." This is another safe card and hurts nobody. since arbitration binds only the employers. There is no law that can be made which can force men to work, outside of penal institutions Arbitration is always a popular political deand We earnestly make the demand for arbitration

Everywhere we went." Sergt. Barton declared yesterday, "the better classes of the Filipinos were mighty glad to see us and welcomed us to their towns. They declared that they were glad to have us around to protect them against the Filipino insurgents, who are nothing but bands of robbers that loot the homes of the peaceful Filipinos and shoot and murder their fellow countrymen, the same as they do United States soldiers.

"It makes all the boys tired and sore, the way Bryan and some of his supporters are talking. Every Filipino that we captured who was able to read had circulars and newspaper clippings in his pocket in which Bryan's speeches were quoted and in which the Filipinos were urged to keep on fighting until after November, for then Bryan would be elected and the American troops would be withdrawn and the Filipinos would be free to do what they wanted to in their own country. It tell you if the troops were to be withdrawn the peaceful and respectable Filipinos would suffer terribly at the hands of the insurgents.

"If it were left to a vote of the soldiers in the Philippines, McKinley would be almost unanimously elected, for the boys blame Bryan and his followers for the fighting now in the islands." "A Cabinet officer truly representative of the wage earning class would be of invaluable aid, mously elected, for the boys blame Bryan and his followers for the fighting now in the islands. not only to the toilers but to the President." A genuine wage earner like my friend Debs, with a marble office building and a full complement of bureau officials with salaries attached, would give labor a big boost in the Cabinet councilswhen he did not conflict with the Attorney-Gen-Will Double Any Sum Raised in Paterson for eral's office or the War Department.

"The black list enables employers to secure by mutual agreement that control over the wage earners which a private monopoly exerlabor lyceum. A fund for that purpose was started fifteen years ago at a fair held by the Knights of Labor. The proceeds were tied up in the Court of Chancery for ten years and only recently were put into the hands of five trustees appointed by the court. The fund now amounts to \$10,000. It is proposed to ask every member of the labor unions in this city to contribute \$1. cises without contract." But as the same method enables the wage earners to exercise a proper control over the business of employers by restricting the number who work, fixing the compensation and hours of labor, and regulating the business generally, I merely mention the fact without specific recommendation.

"Property rights are most secure when human rights are respected." My this time friend and supporter, ex-Attorney-General Olney, demonstrated this when he made human rights respected by suppressing the labor troubles in "hicago, but as he used the weapon of intune care, but as he used the weapon of an army, and the Regular army, which we condemn, and the Regular army, ich we abhor, per aps it would be better not

"If we have an imperial policy we must have a large standing army as its natural and necessary complement." I am opposed to a large standing army, as it is a constant menace to the standing army, as it is a constant menace to the fields of my friend Aligeld, and to our own fields wrioters here and there, and because it is just now seriously interfering with the plans of myself and my client Aguinaldo in the Philippines. But under my advice Aguinaldo is steadily and effectively reducing the standing army with smokeless powder, from safe cover, and he is to keep this up until I am elected—when we win our case.

and the Democratic party do, as Mr. Bryan and his Mugwump and Independent supporters do-strangle "A colonial policy means that we shall send Booker Washington with one hand, and wave the to the Philippine Islands a few traders, a few taskmasters and a few officeholders and an army large enough to support the authority of a small fraction of the people while they rule the natives." But if this small fraction is composed of my Tazal friends led by my client Aguinaldo at present I am in favor of the scheme. MR. CROKER.-Must the young men of the United States clerk for corporations at home, or fight for cor-porations in the Philippines, and see the other aveues of life gradually closed by the inexorable grip of

"Whatever may have been the reasons which secured the adoption of the present plan a century ago, new conditions have made it imperaive that the people be permitted to speak directly in the selection of their representatives in the Senate. In other words, the representation of States as such in the Federal Congress is another exploded Democratic doctrine. Our Southern friends who fought for State sovereignty are with us. Let us wipe out State lines by every means and at every opportunity and become a real instead of a bogus empire. There is no need of a Senate, anyhow.

"A war of conquest is as unwise as it is unrighteous." When any considerable body of men within the confines of the territory of the United States object to the laws or rules of conduct laid down by us let them go—retire Governmental authority. To attempt to force them is to destroy liberty; to resort to arms in such a case is a war of conquest. The present war of conquest upon my distinguished client Aguinaldo, is unrighteous and he is justified in meeting force with force.

"Love, not force, was the weapon of the Nazarene: sacrifice for others, not the exploita-tion of them, was His method of reaching the human heart." That is mine also. I would have love tried on Aguinaldo, who is a great and noble character, though somewhat avariclous and uncertain, and a particular friend of mine.

"There is no place in our system of govern-ment for the deposit of arbitrary and irrespon-sible power." I must except my friends Croker and Aguinaldo. from threatened dangers at home, so serious as t overshadow all other issues, and also as the party which will, in the future as in the past, administer the government for the highest and best interests of the

and Aguinaldo.

"That purpose is now plain and the people must now choose between the retention of the greenbacks, issued and controlled in volume by the Government and a national bank note currency issued by the banks and controlled in their interests." Controlled by the same Government and redeemable by it, of course, but we needn't mention that. Since these national bankers are of the people, local and in touch with local financial requirements, and since anybody with money can start a national bank if it is such a good thing. I am sometimes inclined to consider the centralization of money power at Washington as contrary to democratic traditions; but modern Democracy, as I understand it, is essentially Opposition. We simply oppose what our enemies do, propose to do, excect to do; and denounce everything they have done, might have done, and didn't do.

as shown by the reports published in the papers at the time, a majority of the Committee on Platform was in favor of leaving out a declaration in favor of 16 to 1, he demanded its appearance and it was reaffirmed together with all the other un-Democratic affirmations of the Chicago monstrosity, but as yet he has not dared say much in its support.

Col. Bryan's career in the United States Army should have taught him courage; he seems rather to prefer caution. He hunts after the manner of the stalker of the plains, who approaches his game concated by a trained bullock which he drives toward the quarry. He is too timid to make the silver issue prominent, realizing that all his prophecies of '96 have proved untrue, and hoping perhaps that the Gold Democrats are lukewarm, in which he is mistaken. "If the Bacon resolution had been adopted by the Senate and carried out by the President, either at the time of the ratification of the treaty or at any time afterward, it would have taken the question of Imperialism cut of politics and leit the American people free to deal with their domestic problems." I was acting in the interests of my client Aguinaldo and got the islands annexed for the legitimate purpose of turning them over to him. The single vote of an imperialistic Republican Vice-President put me out. Hence Imperialism as a political issue. distance bemocrate are insecuring in which he is mis-distance. In 96 Mr. Bryan prowled around as the ghost of Lin-gorierson; this year he is posing as the spirit of Lin-coln. No doubt he would have claimed to be Wash-ington, but that character was assigned to his friend Aguinaldo. What character will he assume in 1804, A. Ward or Josh Billings! L. T. MARSDEN. RONCEVERTE, W. Va. Sept. 27.

"Rights never conflict; duties never clash. Can it be our duty to usurp political rights which belong to others?" I am loaded down with these propositions that our opponents cannot answer, because the significance of most of my eloquent utterances depends upon their application. They are the painful accumulations of an unsuccessful legal career, but come handy now. "Rights never conflict; duties never clash

"No defence can be made of an industria system in which one or a few men can contro for their own profit the output or price of an article of merchandise." I do not mean the United Mine Workers, or other similar Labo

trusts, or associations of that nature in restriction of trade—nobody will dare say anything against them, anyhow. I mean the bloated Trusts as represented by pictures of Hanna covered with dollar marks.

"It is a reflection upon the Creator to say that he denied to any people the capacity of self-government." I will except the Southern negroes, of course. Respect for the feelings of our Southern friends compels me to make the exception.

"Our platform, after suggesting certain specific remedies"—such as halving the dollar, abolishing government by injunction, packing the Supreme points, "pledges the party to uncrasing warfare against private monopoly in nation, State and city." This includes the abolition of the United States Fatent Office, the annulling of all patents, and copyrights now provided for by law; but it must not be understood as applicable to the private monopoly enjoyed by my friend Richardson.

"Republicans ask, 'Shall we haul down the flag that floats over our dead in the Philippines?' I unhesitatingly answer, Yes!" The flag is merely a sentiment; but if there is any feeling about the matter I am ready to guarantee that my client Aguinaldo will provide flags in the same liberal spirit with which he has provided dead.

"The educated Filipinos are now in revolt against us and the most ignorant ones have, made the least resistance to our domination." The McKinley scheme, therefore, of sending out teachers and books and organizing public schools will do us great harm. It is really only a covert attack upon the influence of my olient Aguinaldo and the Democratic party.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.

C. T. M. NEW YORK, Sept. 29.

THREE NEW VIREBOATS DEMANDED. Cost Nearly a Quarter of a Million-They're

Needed, Chief Croker Says. To guard against a recurrence of such a disaster as the Hoboken fire, Commissioner Scannell and Chief Croker will ask the Board of Estimate at the next meeting to add three new fireboats to the fleet now in the city's service. The estimated cost of the new boats is \$75,000 each, which is many thousands more than the price paid for the last new fireboat, Robert A. Van Wyck, but this increase in price is said to be due to the increase in the cost of iron and

to be due to the increase in the cost of iron and steel.

"One of the new boats is wanted to replace the William F. Havemeyer, a wooden boat constructed twenty-five years ago and now antiquated and nearly worn out," said Chief Croker when asked about the need for fireboats yesterday. The others are needed to afford additional protection to property along the river fronts and shipping in the harbor. The VanWyck is not as strong as the necessities of the service demand and the accommodations for its crew are inadequate.

There are only two boats on the Brooklyn and Queens shore and we need a third one there Fireboats are equal to several land companies, and the tremendous value of the shipping districts demands the greatest protection against a possible large fire. There are now six boats in the department, two in Brooklyn and four in Manhattan. They are called for fires in Staten Island and far up the North and East rivers and at times one or two are out of service and under repairs. river and at times one or two are out of service and under repairs. I believe new boats are urgently needed. Three will increase the efficiency of the Fire Department at all steamship fires or at fires along or near the river front 100 per cent. New York will then have a model fireboat service."

LOUISIANA'S NEW GAME LAW. Under It Amateur Hunters Only Are Permitted

to Kill Game. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 30,-The close game season expires in Louisiana to-morrow. has called attention to a fact, hitherto over-

looked, that the new game law passed by the Louisiana Legislature some weeks ago pronibits all professional hunting. It says: "No id er, vagrant, pot hunter and profes-

sional hunter shall catch, kill, pursue or be in possession of any game in this State, nor shall such persons establish themselves upon any public or vacant lands in this State for the purpose of killing any of the above-men-

There are hundreds of professional hunters in and around New Orleans who keep that city well supplied with ducks, woodcock, suipe and other game during the season, and they are horrified to find that their business has been horrified to find that their business has been prohibited, and that no one but amateur hunters can kill game. The leading amateurs themselves are not pleased with the law, and while they would like to see something done to prevent the wholesale slaughter of game by pot hunters, they oppose the new game law as being class legislation, and will test its constitutionality in the courts.

QUIET SUNDAY AT M'KINLEY'S HOME. The Family Went for a Drive in the Morning

and Then Attended Church Services. CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 30 .- To-day the McKinley home very much resembled the quiet, oldfashioned Sundays that were spent the old homestead when Mother McKinley was living. The President's two sisters were with him and also one of his nieces. They had with him and also one of his nieces. Iney had a substantial midday meal and spent the remainder of the time in a sort of family reunion, pleasantly talking over family affairs. They all went for a drive in the early morning before church services. They took another drive in the afternoon.

There were a few callers at the house, some of themfriends from the city and a few strangers in town, who craved the honor of shaking hands with the President. To gratify the latter the President several times appeared on the porch.

Columbia Opens To-day.

The 147th academic year of Columbia University begins to-day. Registration in five schools indicate that more than 4,100 students will attend during the coming year The faculty has been enlarged from 371 to 390 and two new buildings are in process of erection. The annual meeting of the trustees will be held this afternoon and President Low will render his report. To-night the Alumni Association will hold a meeting and banquet at Sherry's.

The British Bounder

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. I think THE SUN has a wrong idea of the meaning of the word "bounder." To English people, with whom it originated, it conveys the notion of a "dead game sport" a rattling good fellow, a chap who will run through a fortune in a year, will dring, gamble and play the deuce generally with himself.

S. I. F.
NEW YORK, Sept 80.

Aged Twins of Delaware. From the Wilmington Morning News.

James Christy and John Christy, twins, yesterday rounded the eightleth milestone of their life. The hosts of congratulations from friends and acquaint ances. Both are in excellent health and appear good for many more Fears of this world. The Christy brothers are of a long-lived family. Their father died at the ripe old age of 105 years.

From the Chicago Daily News.

Biggs-What do you call your twins? - Henrietta - But that's only one name. - Yes, but we divided it between them. We boy Henri and the girl Etta. See?

The Fatal Break of the Bryan Knight. The Money Devil winced and shricked; The Octopus grew pale
And slunk into his noisome cave With a long, lingering wail.

> The air was rent with loud acclaim At every stab and blow Dealt by the trusty Bryan Knight At the peepul's common foe. The foe was plainly on the run

The Knight had gained the day. And Hanna and his myrmidons Beneath his boot heels lay. When now in silvery accents He was telling how complete

When Bryan took his seat. Oh! if he'd only stopped right there, I had been spared the pain Of telling how his cause was lost

Would be the peepul's happiness

And he himself was slain. Alas! Alack! He tried to show That Bryan would be true

To all that he had promised them And said that he would do. "For sure as I stand here," he said, "There's none more great or just.

Think not he will be false to you Or to a public Trust." Oh. fatal word! No more on earth His silvered tongue we'll hear; A brickbat from the maddened mob

Cut short a bright career. The fight was lost; the Bryan Knight They shipped him home on to

They purchased from a Public Trust At a prodigious price

HUMAN NATURE IN NEW YORK. ome More Typical Cases on the Bright Side of Metropolitan Existence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read with pleasure Mr. Dithridge's letter on some street incidents in this town. If it is not whittling the point too fine, I would like to add a handful of instances as applause for his sentiments and to emphasize the fact that numan nature not only in New York, but the world over, is not as inhuman as some people would have us believe.

On a freezing winter's day a ragged scrap of a boy got into a Broadway car and stood shivering directly in front of a smartly gowned woman, with a heart evidently as warm as her furs, for instantly she drew the shrinking little figure close down to her side, and with a protecting arm over his shoulder slipped the pudgy purple fingers into her muff, quite unconscious of the interested eyes upon them.

In a walk up Fifth avenue a man bent double with age trudged painfully by. Sailing along just behind him went a well-groomed, strapping young fellow who, as he passed, whipped out a coin and with a sleight-of-hand dexterity dropped it into the old man's hand lying across his back. With it went a sidelong, almost confidential smile down to the wrinkled face and gnarled fingers closing over the unlooked-for

On the steps of a closed house one sweltering day this summer sat in the broiling sun the feeblest specimen of an old hag imaginable, one hand gripping a stick, the other holding outshoestrings to the passersby. A benevolent-looking woman with a large basket of freshly laundered linen halted and gave the forlornity something out of a well-worn purse. As the recipient mumbled her thanks the hard-worked woman shouldered her burden and answered cheerily: "It's nothing, at all, at all, shure I'm getting ould mesilf." At a crowded summer resort the understaned

ran into one hundred terribly crippled children on a day's outing. Immediately everybody near them stood attention. One burly fellow treated them to soda water, another to popcorn, some one else to rides on the merry-goround, many of them having to be held on the horses, each had a bag of candy, and no one, young or old, in that crowd but ient willing hands to help amuse those helpless sufferers. A passenger in one of the surface cars into wn saw a small boy with one crooked leg in iron braces and a crutch under his arm. Just beside him sat a little girl with a box of candy. After gazing at him solemnly a moment she whispered to her mother, then thrust the candy under his nose pointing with a far finger to a pered to her mother, then thrust the candy under his nose, pointing with a fat finger to a particularly fat sweetmeat. Her hospitality was gre-dily accepted and both munched away, eyeing each other furtively when suddenly both faces broke into a blissful smile of complete

faces broke into a blissful smile of complete comprehension.

An Italiar fruit pedler's cart was upset by a heavy truck, fruit, nuts and candy rolling recklessly about in a Garden of Eden profusion. The owner's discourse, in voluble if incomprehensible language, to the driver of the guilty wagon arrested the attention of half a dozen boys shooting craps near by. Presto! There was a scrimmage to warm the cockles of a football champion's heart. Of course, the "little devils" probably lined their pockets with the fruits of victory? Not a bit of it. The "little devils" dumped every apple, pear and plum back into the cart with a vengennes, then took to their limber heels and craps with a clear conscience. Doubtless they would have joy-rully raided the same cart while its owner lolled snoozing against a lamppost on a prosperous corner, but "Do a felier when he's been done? Noton yer life," is the crapehooter's code of honor.

An athletic tallor-made girl, with a mischlay.

honor.

An athletic, tailor-made girl, with a misohleveus gamin at her heels, strode manfully up to a lunch counter popular with feminine shoppers and ordered "hot oysters for one. An extra order, please," In a moment the boy was filling his bread basket with the hottest surprise of its life, while his face expanded into a grin that embraced everything in sight from the chocolate eclair his good angel was manipulating at his elbow to the last pickle on the counter.

One radiant spring day a pretty girl was at-One radiant spring day a pretty girl was at-acted by a couple of street musicians, young se herself. Stepping out of her way, she gave shining new quarter into the tambourine girl's hand, saying to the latter with a knowing smile as she did so: "I love that Intermezzo," and left behind her a trail of "sweetness and light" for the humble artists watching her out of

"Straws show which way the wind blows." "Straws show which way the wind blows."
Though the average human is past master in
the art of doing the things he ought not to do,
yet on all sides, from the purse of a Crosus
down to those shrewd, pathetic, precious rascals, the newsboys who rally around and bury
a dead comrade out of their slender savings, or
fill the "kid's Christmas stocking" from the
same source, one may see gracious little deeds
of spontaneous generosity, all the sweeter because so fleeting.

In this way the wheels are kept turning.

In this way the wheely are kept turning. NEW YORK, Sept. 28. F. A. HOADLEY

POLITICAL NOTES.

Presidential Electors in New York this year will receive \$15 each for their services, together with 10 cents a mile to Albany from their homes and 10 cents a mile returning. The bills are paid by the State Treasurer.

There are twelve Senatorial districts in New York unty, so apportioned that ten of them have, in an ordinary election, a Democratic and two a Republican majority. In two districts an effort is to be made this year to elect Republican successors to two Democratic Senators, and in the Nineteenth district the Democrats hope to make a gain.

No military parade or drill, except in case of war. riot, invasion or insurrection, is lawful on election

The largest vote cast in any Assembly district at his year's August primaries was in the Twenty-first. The total was nearly 4,500-2,900 Republican and 1,600 Democratic. The Twenty-first district has a smaller proportion of houses officially described as tenements and a larger amount of restricted territory than any other district in town, a circumstance which tends to disprove the accuracy of the statement often made that in the wealthier districts of the city less attention is paid to factional political con tests than in those districts in which workingmen predominate, and in which knowledge of political conditions is held to be most general. In the Sixteenth Assembly district only 600 votes were cast by the two parties.

Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., will be the first Orange ounty Governor of the State of New York. No Orange county man has heretofore been elected to the office of Governor, though Orange county men have been prominent in other divisions of the State Administration, notably the judiciary.

The contest for Governor in Minnesota this year is Democratic candidate is a Swede; the Republican can didate is described as a Dutchman-a Holland Dutchman. The most active Republican in the Minnesot. fight is Knute Nelson, a Norwegian, whose term in the United States Senate expires in March next, and the only Minnesota man on a national ticket of any party is Ignatius Donnelly, the Middle-of-the-Road Populist candidate for Vice-President.

Property owned by the National Government on Staten Island is appraised at \$1,200,000, a larger sum than the total city holdings of property on Staten Island, the appraised value of which is \$721,000.

The Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of New York has been called variously William P. William J., William T., William M., William R. and William A. Mackey. Actually, he is William F Mackey. He is a Cleveland Democrat, like Daniel Lockwood, also of Eric county, who ran for the same

The Republicans of Vermont, who had a plurality of 31,391 (there were 66,680 votes cast in the State by all parties), carried every county. In Grand Isle county their vote showed a gain of 1 per cent over the vote of 1896, and Franklin county shows a loss of 1.17 per cent, since the phenomenal Republican victory of the same year. The Democratic vote of Ver mont at the September election was 17,006.

The late Arthur Sewall Democratic candidate for Vice-President in 1896, had two life insurance policies

Wharton Barker, Middle-of-the-Road Populist candidate for President, has been attending a meeting of the Middle-of the Road Populist National Executive Committee. One of the incidental troubles of his candidature appears to be the opinion of many persons that he is running for Vice-President, not President, of the United States. Mr. Barker is a Philadelphian.

The county expenses of Richmond, Staten Island, are not likely to be objected to this year. They amount to \$136,000, of which \$75,000 is the county's share of State taxes and \$4,500 is for charitable in stitutions. The largest separate item of expense is for the Sheriff of Richmond county, who requires \$17,486. Of this sum \$300 is for the salary of a after, \$500 for a cook and assistants and \$400 for functionaries vaguely described as court officers. How many of them there are is not stated, but \$400 s year divided among them is a sum not large enough